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FIVE CENTS A COPY

BANKER-FARMER PLAN SEEKS TO SAVE \$2,389,729,792

That Gain Is Possible by Improving Live Stock, It Is Estimated

AVERAGE EGG YIELD COULD BE DOUBLED

Figures Also Show 9,272,819 Fewer Cows Could Produce Present Milk Supply

With *improvement* assuming an important aspect in the forthcoming presidential campaign, interest has been focused upon the various movements to aid the farmer. These follow the last of three articles describing efforts of the American Bankers' Association in the way of practical economic assistance, in contradistinction to governmental aid.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A saving of \$2,389,729,792 to the farmers of the United States is possible through the improvement of their live-stock herds, according to statistics recently compiled by D. H. Otis, director of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association.

The figures are cited by the association as an indication of the economic gains sought through the programs to increase farming efficiency now being fostered throughout the country by "key-bankers" in co-operation with county agents and agricultural research organizations of the State and Government.

The statistics prepared by Mr. Otis do not go to the extent of valuing the use of only purebred stock. General improvement of the herds would accomplish the saving, he declared.

There are required at present 22,290,000 dairy cows to produce the milk and butter fat used in the country. Their average milk production is 412 gallons a year, which by improving the quality of the herds, could be increased to an average of 706 gallons, Mr. Otis holds.

Savings Outlined

This increase, according to his figures, would permit the elimination of 9,272,819 head of cattle without reducing the production of milk. Such reduction, he finds, would result in a capital saving of \$34,553,710.

He sees the largest savings to be in the poultry industry. An increase in the average number of eggs laid by each chicken in one year from 50 to 135—a proved possibility—would nearly cut in half the 409,290,849 chickens now required in the United States. It would result, he finds, in a capital saving of \$353,255,386.

By increasing the average yield of wool from 6.38 pounds for each sheep to 8 pounds, a saving of \$57,616,050 would result. Similar gains are possible. It was added, in practically every branch of the live-stock industry.

In drawing the attention of bankers and farmers to these figures, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1928

GENERAL

Henry Ford Forges World Prohibition Downfall of 'Peanut Parthenons'
Mr. Morris Told That Can Name President
James Earhart, Name of New York
Houston a Metropolis Now
Farm Saving of \$2,389,729,792 Sought
Miss Earhart
Women Upheld as Home Buyers

Page 2

Labor's Left Starts Attack on Moderates
P. E. N. Club Members Meet
Lowell Airport Finally Opened
Utilities Out, Men Testify Against Them
Soviet Consulate Raided

Page 4

Rotary Forges Labor-Capital Link
Work Called Vital to Success
Fires in First Place at Nassau Show
Jails Abroad in Case of Mutual Aid
Joliet-Roch Case in Court

Page 5

32-strikt Ball Laws Criticized
Society Fund to Broaden Scope
Air and Land with Railroad
New Buildings Win 1927 Award
New Building Must Go
Joliet Convention Set Back by Dutch
Fires in First Place Standard
Nature School Planned
British to Extend Aid to Agriculture

Page 6

Home Training Defended

Page 10

Reasons for Arctic Explorations
Cranberry Men to Grow Blueberries

Page 13

British Policy on Investment Studied
Credit Buying Called Benefit
Damascus Reviving
New-Style Prospector "Talks" to Ores
World Counts 200,000 Motorcars

Page 14

Chemists Seem Polites in Farm Relief
Community Circle Plan Urged
What Becomes of Gold Spikes?
Congressional Inquiries to Go On

SPORTS

Page 19
S. Kumar Gold Trophy
Major-League Baseball
Harvard-Yale Regatta

FINANCIAL

Pages 12 and 13
Stock Market Steady to Firm
New York and Boston Stocks
Shares Appraise Big
Chicago Steel Trade Quoter
Canada Has Good Business Gain
Stock Yielding 100% Low
New York Bond Market

FEATURES

Architecture, Theaters, Musical
Events
The Young Folks
The Home Folks
Prayer with Thanksgiving
Dinner
The Children's Corner
The Sundial
Editorial Page
Letters to the Monitor
Anastasia Listens In

New Concrete Posts to Guide Motorists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Detroit, Mich.
NEW concrete markers will soon point the way along Lincoln Highway, replacing the wood and tin signs now in use. The new markers will be in the shape of square posts, the sides facing the motorist bearing blue arrows to indicate correct direction and the side facing the road carrying the familiar tri-colored marker above which will be imbedded a bronze medallion of Abraham Lincoln.

Aside from the medallion, the markers will be solid concrete, even to the arrows and tri-colored stripes, which will be of colored concrete.

Women Upheld as Ones to Buy Family Homes

Realtors Urged to Build to Suit Them, Emphasizing Convenience

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOUSTON, Tex.—The same restlessness which characterized the "Yankees" and eastern seaboard adventurers will carries Houston onward and upward to fresh achievements. Not content to rest on its laurels as a leading spot cotton market of the world and the second cotton exporting port, the city today, 90 years after its incorporation, has under way civic projects which alone amply attest its progressiveness.

Conversion within two months of a rundown center into a \$200,000 meeting place for the Democratic convention, the largest hall ever dedicated to national political endeavor in the United States, is but the latest sample of the energy and initiative of this city of more than 275,000 inhabitants, which has doubled its population since the World War.

It is just another instance of the resourcefulness that led them to build a deep water seaport 50 miles inland. And today the city is spending \$5,000,000 in completion of Navigation Boulevard, paralleling the ship channel and connecting with the business district.

Model Home Campaign
Ben L. Orlitz, Cleveland, outlining the model home campaign which civic interests have been carrying out to advance the ideal of home ownership, pointed out that such a campaign can help emphatically to weed out undesirable builders and sub-dividers. His criticism of the steel frame house being developed by the Russell Sage Foundation brought out a protest that these houses can be erected by unskilled labor in two hours. Others, however, urged that such construction would tend to a dull uniformity in dwelling.

It is the woman of the family who buys the home, and not the man, and the builder of a co-operative apartment will do well to install electric dishwasher cabinets and build the window sills low enough so that the housewife can actually look out of the window, Roy G. Pratt of Philadelphia said. Builders may very well pay attention to the question of colored tile in the kitchen and bathroom, too, Mr. Pratt said, to please the prospective woman customer.

Accessibility to Golf Links
Accessibility to attractive bridle paths and golf courses is what the average family today demands in buying a suburban home, street improvements and house have been subdivided, said W. Ross Campbell, Los Angeles, Calif. Los Angeles, he said, is planning a 40-foot-wide bridle path alongside a 200-foot boulevard running some 40 miles out of the city, lined with evergreen trees at one side, including some orange trees.

Keyed to Italian renaissance, the new Houston Library, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, is the first of the civic center buildings to be completed. Work will begin next fall on the first \$1,000,000 unit of the City Hall and representations are being made to the federal Government to place Houston's new \$1,180,000 federal building in the civic center.

The new Federal Land Bank will be located in the same area, work beginning this year, and Harris County plans to build its County Building in the civic center within the next five years.

\$18,000,000 Building Bill

Incidentally, the city's current building bill to mid-June was current than \$18,000,000 and it has built more than \$18,000,000 worth of structures, business, residential, industrial and transportation in three years. Its assessed valuation is \$255,000,000.

Houston is completing what is known here as the largest farmers' market in the world. It is built on the old dump of Buffalo Bayou, near the heart of the city, at a cost of \$1,000,000, and provides covered stands to accommodate 1,000 farm-stands and trucks.

Under the terms for the railroad and its spur, which serves 60 steamship lines, Houston is also noted for its smokeless industrial area, which has led to almost unprecedented establishment of the city as the outstanding terminal of southern airways.

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WORK NAMED
HEAD OF G.O.P.
COMMITTEE

Pomeroy New Vice-Chairman, Fort Secretary and Nutt Treasurer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, has been named with Herbert Hoover's approval to pilot the craft of the Republican Party through the coming presidential campaign. This was announced, with the rest of the party's national officers, following the meeting of the dozen members of the Republican National Committee with Mr. Hoover and Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican nominees, at the Willard Hotel.

Three vice-chairmen were named. They are Ralph Williams of Oregon, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Kentucky, second; and Daniel E. Pomeroy, Englewood, N. J., a retired New York City banker, third.

Daniel E. Pomeroy of Englewood, N. J., a retired New York City banker, was named vice-chairman, while Franklin W. Fort, representative from New Jersey, became secretary of the committee. Dr. Work replaces William M. Butler of Massachusetts. Mr. Pomeroy replaces Charles D. Hillier of New York and Mr. Fort takes the place of Roy O. West of Illinois.

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300,000 Dry Signers Warn
Democrats on Wet Move

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The letter also said that nomination of a wet candidate would cause a million dry Democrats to bolt the party.

Bishop Dubose is chairman of the Southland Committee of Safety, a protection organization.

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Three vice-chairmen were named. They are Ralph Williams of Oregon, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Kentucky, second; and Daniel E. Pomeroy, Englewood, N. J., a retired New York City banker, third.

Daniel E. Pomeroy of Englewood, N. J., a retired New York City banker, was named vice-chairman, while Franklin W. Fort, representative from New Jersey, became secretary of the committee. Dr. Work replaces William M. Butler of Massachusetts. Mr. Pomeroy replaces Charles D. Hillier of New York and Mr. Fort takes the place of Roy O. West of Illinois.

James R. Nutt was named treasurer, replacing William V. Hodges, the last of the retiring national officers.

Good Also Mentioned

James W. Good, former representative of Iowa, is mentioned for second vice-chairman, but confirmation has not yet been made. The announcement of the appointees was made by James Francis Burke, member of the National Committee.

The new Republican slate is significant, because it marks the turning over of the Republican party from the Coolidge leadership to the new Hoover leadership. Under the American party system the nominee exercises large power of control, and this is seen in Mr. Work's appointment. He was one of the chief Hoover supporters at Kansas City, and the first member of the Coolidge Cabinet to give assistance to the Secretary of Commerce.

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1860 and was educated at the Indiana, Pennsylvania State Normal School and the University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania. He came to Washington in the Harding Administration as first assistant postmaster general in 1921 and a year later became postmaster general. He switched Cabinet posts in 1923 when he became Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Pomeroy was eastern treasurer of the committee in the 1924 campaign. He is a close personal friend of Dwight W. Morrow. He was a relative of the late Henry P. Davison, whose son, F. Trubee Davison, is Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Fort has just returned from Kansas City, where he made one of the principal speeches in opposition to the equalization fee.

300,000 Dry Signers Warn
Democrats on Wet Move

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—In an open letter to the delegates to the Democratic convention Bishop H. M. Dubose of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stated that a list of more than 300,000 signers of a protest against any action against prohibition will be forwarded to the Houston convention.

The letter also said that nomination of a wet candidate would cause a

LABOR-CAPITAL LINK FOSTERED BY ROTARIANS

Humanizing of Industry and
Adequate Wage Stressed
in Convention Speeches

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—I. B. Sutton, Tamico, Mex., is the new president of Rotary International, succeeded Arthur H. Sapp, Huntington, Ind. Mr. Sutton, a native of Michigan, was chosen by acclamation by the 12,000 delegates gathered here from all parts of the world for Rotary's nineteenth annual convention, doing away with the necessity for balloting for this office. Rufus H. Chapin, Chicago, was likewise re-elected treasurer, a post he has held for 23 years.

"Humanizing of industry and living wage are important economic factors. Labor and capital are not antagonistic, but complementary, and Rotarians are pre-eminently fitted to lead in the world movement for betterment."

Albert Hickling of Guild Ford, Eng., brought this challenge to the convention. He took part in a discussion of the Rotarian's responsibilities toward business, to which speakers from three other nations made contributions also.

"Let Rotary Clubs study economic problems, and be considered the laboratory for test by discussion of ideas and theories to be followed by organized visits to factories, plants and business places," Mr. Hickling said.

Family Idea in Business

"Many men are fostering the family idea in business. Our employees hand to us a large portion of their conscious hours, their abilities, and even their prospects. In return they should be told of our experience. These ideas are not so revolutionary as the need to be thankful that there is a moral and spiritual awakening as never before in the history of man. The world is crying out 'give us men.' That is the type of Rotarian, men who would rather lose a deal than besmirch themselves or their reputations. Let a business man's relations with his co-workers be right, and there will not be much wrong with his further business contacts."

Conditions in Mexico

Rotary's opportunity to help in formation of manufacturers and mechanists' associations in Mexico was pointed out by Julio Zetina, Mexico City manufacturer and governor of the Third District of Rotary. Such associations, he thought, would greatly improve business methods in his country, where he said there exists the need of certain standardization of business ethics.

Speaking first in Spanish and then reading his address in English, Mr. Zetina praised the four-part program of the International Vocational Service Committee.

In his relations with his employees, the Mexican pointed out, the Rotarian must not only be gracious and fair, but the relationship should be "as between friends." He urged practice of the Golden Rule in all business relations, especially among competitors. He concluded:

Holding Universal Brotherhood

"It is most important that there should be ever maintained in the thought of all Rotarians throughout the world the idea that it is only by applying our efforts to international relations with foreign countries that we shall be able to constitute that universal brotherhood which, according to our sixth object, is to serve, in the future, as a basis for international understanding, good will and peace."

How Rotary has changed him from a man of retiring disposition to one who now enjoys to get among people and who has made friends by the hundreds, was related by Nils Parmann, banker of Oslo, Norway, and governor of the sixty-seventh Rotaract. He explained that bankers have a particular opportunity to extend the idea of service in business relations.

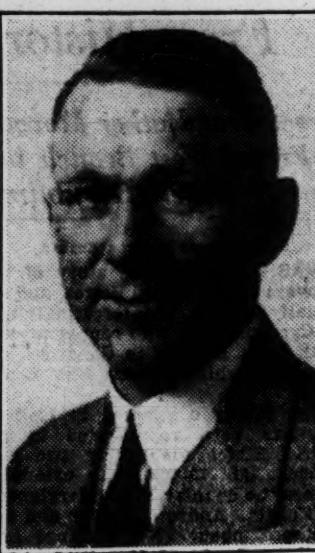
The changed attitude of business toward employer and employee relationships was commented upon by Floyd A. Allen, Detroit, Mich., assistant to the president of General Motors Corporation, who gave the American viewpoint following the addresses of the business men from abroad. Mr. Allen said, in part:

Caring for Human Equipment

"Corporations today have outgrown and cast off the criticism and prejudice that was felt toward them some years ago. If they ever were heartless and inhuman, as was frequently charged, they have changed front completely. They have gone now to quite an opposite extreme and have become intensely human and very sympathetic in their dealings."

"They realized years ago that it

Rotary's New Head



I. B. SUTTON
Third Vice-President, Raised to Office
of President by Acclamation.

paid to take care of their physical assets; they have realized more recently that they pay even better to take care of their human equipment, to keep their man power up to the highest degree of efficiency. This cannot be accomplished entirely by the payment of cold cash in the form of wages or salaries.

"A bond of sympathy and co-operation is necessary between the two parties in industry. Every employee must feel a certain pride of participation in the success of the business with which he is connected."

MEXICAN BOUNDARY CASES ARE DECIDED

Nationality of 42 Bancos Transferred Fixed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The nationality of 42 bancos, or tracts of land, which have been transferred to Mexico or the United States by changes in the course of the Rio Grande, has been decided by the American-Mexican International Boundary Commission, the State Department announced.

The bancos, Spanish for "banks," have comprised one of the most difficult problems along the border for many years. With their nationality undecided, it was not only difficult to establish property rights and to collect taxes but also to police them. Since neither Mexico nor the United States have definite police authority, many bancos have become the refuge of bandits.

Despite the large number of cases passed upon by the commission, a relatively small area—only 4,000 acres—was affected, and a large number of bancos remain with their nationality undetermined. Among the most important of these is the banco named Chantizal, which is practically a state of its own.

Washington is the goal of visitors from schools all over the Union, but these self-reliant youngsters of the "4-H" are largely paying their own way on the visit. The Department of Agriculture provides the tents for the camp close to the Washington Monument, but that is all. In some states, interested organizations are in the expenses of the trip.

The program is set so that the 1927 encampment, daily conferences and discussions relative to the expansion of club work are held in the New National Museum. Groups from different parts of the country thus have an opportunity to exchange ideas.

Speakers of distinction address the boys and girls. Educational and sightseeing trips include all the important civic and historic points of interest. The Department of Agriculture and its near-by experimental farms.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS
SPEAKER INSTALLED**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, Captain Fitzroy, the new Speaker in the House of Commons, was dragged by his proposer and seconded last night from his seat to occupy the chair as part of the picturesque procedure dating from medieval England, in which the selected candidate is expected to simulate an unwillingness to accept the highly honored post.

Speaking after his election, which was unanimous, Captain Fitzroy said: "It will be my object to conduct the duties I will be called upon to perform so that when the time comes for me to relinquish this position, I shall have it over as it has been handed to me, unsoiled, unsmirched, by any action of mine." Theron Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald, and David Lloyd George participated heartily in the proceedings.

NEW BARNARD BOTANY HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott, dean of the Connecticut Agricultural College, has been appointed professor and chairman of the Barnard section of Columbia University's Department of Botany. He is author of "Botany Principles and Problems."

WHEELING, W. VA.

the store
where thrifty
women shop!

L. S. Good & Co.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Nation's Youthful Farmer Champions Gather in Capital

Boys and Girls of 4-H Clubs
Point Way to Better Day
for Agriculture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Farm boy and girl champions from all the agricultural states in the Union, gathered under tents in this city for the second national encampment of "4-H Clubs" on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, points the way to one of the best forms of farm relief—self-help. Two boys and two girls from each of the 35 states are chosen for outstanding achievement.

Each has been given an opportunity to visit the capital because of a notable success in some club project. Some of them are here because they are expert bread makers, others are foresters, hat makers, canners, corn growers, or experts in the judging of pigs, cattle, poultry, cotton, bees and other farm products.

As they arrived in the capital, they are as sturdy and self-reliant a party as has been assembled here. For example, there are two who have won many unusual earnings, while carrying on their club projects. During five years of club work Leon Ransom of Dawson County has made \$3500 in profits, and Herman Henderson of Prazos County, \$2700.

Frances Reed of Indiana has distinguished herself in clothing club work. In the last seven years she has made 132 garments for herself and members of her family. Elizabeth Thompson of Orange County, Vt., has canned a total of 948 quarts in six years besides carrying on other club projects.

Sally Bradley of Berkshire County, Mass., was state baby beef champion in 1927. Clyde V. Ratcliffe of Tensas County, Louisiana, raised 3½ bales of cotton in 1927 in spite of the flood, and has earned a fund of \$745 for college. Each of the 150 boys and girls in the work of the organization "has learned something well," has made a notable success in a club project, and has shown capacity for leadership."

Washington is the goal of visitors from schools all over the Union, but these self-reliant youngsters of the "4-H" are largely paying their own way on the visit. The Department of Agriculture provides the tents for the camp close to the Washington Monument, but that is all. In some states, interested organizations are in the expenses of the trip.

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**CHICAGO TO RECOVER
MAYOR'S EXPERTS' FEES**

CHICAGO (AP)—More than \$1,500,000 in legal fees, much of which was found to have been diverted into the campaign coffers of Mayor William Hale Thompson, has been ordered repaid to the city treasury by a decision of Judge Hugo Friend in the Circuit Court.

Holding Mayor Thompson and six political associates and real estate men accountable for the illegal payments, made during the Thompson regime in 1920 and 1921, Judge Friend rebuked the defendants for entering the conspiracy which had been formed for the dual purpose of financing the political activities of the Thompson organization and for the private benefit of the members of the conspiracy."

POTATOES HAVE WIDE MARKET

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—More than 2,000,000 bushels of certified seed potato

WHEELING, W. VA.

**W. A. Driehorst
Company**

Birch Lynn

THE STORE THAT SERVICE BUILT

**New Pack Richlieu-Ko-We-Ba
and Premier Canned Foods**

**SPECIAL PRICES
BY THE DOZEN**

Phones: Wds. 350-1295

WHEELING, W. VA.

Restaurant Janegrace

Cor. Market and Twelfth Streets

**The best of food served
in an attractive manner.**

LUNCHEON—DINNER

Two private dining rooms for parties

WHEELING, W. VA.

Kalbitzer's

**STOVES
HARDWARE**

**ELECTRIC WASHERS
KOLSTER RADIO**

1050-52 Market Street

WHEELING, W. VA.

Stone & Thomas

Quality Distinction

**Authentic Fashions
for Spring**

Geo. R. Taylor Co.

12th and Chapline St.

— WHEELING, W. VA. —

J. B. Baun Co.

Jewelers

Reliable Merchandise

**Courteous and
Appreciative Attention
to the Smallest Want**

MARKET STREET

WHEELING, W. VA.

**"Say It With
Flowers"**

Anywhere by Telegraph

Arthur Langhans

Floral Experts

WHEELING, W. VA.

B. J. Neuhardt

Incorporated

**Distinctive
Men's Wear**

**Langrock and Club Clothes
Burberry Coats**

**Dunlap, Borsalina and
Schobie Hats**

WHEELING, W. VA.

McClaskey

**Master Cleaner
and Dyer**

12th and Chapline St.

WHEELING, W. VA.

J. D. Merriman & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

**Wheeling, Parkersburg,
Marietta**

— WHEELING, W. VA. —

J. D. Merriman & Co.

Investments

1050-52 Market Street

WHEELING, W. VA.

James G. Shevill

**INSURANCE
BROKER**

Fidelity and Surety Bonds

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5th Floor

Triangle 2825

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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RADIO

SHORT-WAVE COMPLETE SET NOW MARKETED

222 R. F. Stage and Resistance Coupled Audio Amplifier Feature Grebe Job

A new short-wave receiver, completely shielded, equipped with screen grid tubes, and having facilities for narrow and wide frequency band reception, the latter so necessary for television work, is officially announced by A. H. Grebe & Co., radio manufacturers, of New York and Los Angeles.

Equipped with facilities for covering all wavelengths between 10 and 80 meters, the new Grebe product is attracting widespread interest. The set will be officially known as the CR-19 short-wave receiver.

The new receiver, which is particularly adapted for reception of short-wave radiocasting stations, uses five tubes, a screen grid type 222 tube in the radio-frequency stage; a 210A detector, two HI-MU tubes and a 122A power tube in the resistance coupled audio-frequency system.

The screen grid type 222 RF tube is used as tuned radio-frequency amplifier. The antenna input to the tube is tuned by a straight line frequency condenser. This input circuit has its own individual low loss plug-in coils (four coils being provided to cover the entire band with ample overlapping of individual ranges).

The coupling between the screen grid tube and the regenerative detector is impedance tuned by means of a variable condenser and a corresponding set of plug-in coils, which consists of both impedance and tickler coils on one coil. The manner in which each individual impedance coil has its own tickler winding associated with it, which facilitates quick change from one wavelength to another.

Regeneration in the detector stage is accomplished by means of a variable resistance associated with two fixed condensers in such a manner that regeneration does not change the wavelength.

It is possible to tune in the carrier of a radiocasting station and reduce the regeneration without the necessity of retuning the dials—this is done by means of a variable resistor which at the highest frequencies are considered.

In order to prevent any reaction between the radio-frequency stage and regenerative detector, filters are incorporated in the power supply of the plate and the screen grid tube. In employing radio-frequency amplification on the short waves this is very important, and the CR-19 is so shielded that with the antenna disconnected it is almost impossible to hear a local transmitter, even when the receiver is tuned to the same wavelength as that local station.

By providing a compensating stage in the radio-frequency stage it is possible to line up the dials and connect them together with a chain drive, similar to the arrangement employed in the Grebe Synchrophase Five Receiver. This saves time inasmuch as one dial will follow the other to approximately the same position.

The beat frequency control, the advantages of which are well known to users of the CR-18, an earlier Grebe short-wave receiver, is incorporated in the new Grebe model.

Quality with ample power is assured in this short-wave receiver by using three stages of resistance coupled audio amplification, the first of which are screen tubes with characteristics suitable for a wide audio-frequency band, such as will be necessary for television.

The power tube socket is provided with separate grid and plate leads which will permit the use of any size of power tube required. The initial equipment, however, is a 122A tube, selected because of its economical power requirements.

A color-coded cable is provided for making connections to all batteries. Two binding posts for antenna and ground are provided for the loudspeaker cord are provided at the top of the set.

The control of volume is variable from headset level to loudspeaker volume. A jack is provided for plugging in a headset while the loudspeaker is in operation—thereby making it possible to tune in weak signals without disturbing the adjustments of the set, and maintaining reception through both mediums.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McFARLIN CLOTHING COMPANY

Overcoats and Suits
Sports Wear
Hats, Caps and Shoes
Furnishings
for Men and Boys

Free Parking
Official Boy Scout Store

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WED., Boston (650kc-285m)
5:13 a. m.—Highway bulletin.
5:15 a. m.—Berthe T. Dupee, French reading.
5:30 a. m.—Market, business news.
5:45 a. m.—Positions wanted.
6:30 a. m.—News.
6:35 a. m.—Chimes; Juvenile Gem.
6:42 a. m.—Big Brother Club; the Iron Horse.
7:30 a. m.—WEAF, Coward, Comfort Hour; the Breeze.
8:30 a. m.—WEAF, the River Choristers.
8:35 a. m.—Hoover, Sentimental Hour; the Girlfriends (Gilbert); Life as a Twosome (Meyer and Kahn); Wob-a-Walk (Green and White); Love and the Red Widow." I Had Rather Cry Over You (Daugherty); Laugh Over, Laugh (Leigh and Youn). What Have You Got to Say? (Gilbert); Imagination, from "Here's Love." (Herbert).
9:30 a. m.—Mrs. skit.
9:30 a. m.—Foss Chocolate Drops.
10:00 a. m.—WEAF, Haisey Stunt; Hour of the Golden Soldier (Jessel); Slavonic Dances, No. 3 (Dvorak); Flapperette (Greer Garson); Norwegian Dance No. 2 (Grieg); Shirley's Hey (Greer Garson); Sweethearts from "Sweethearts" (Herbert).
10:30 a. m.—WEAF, Correct time.
10:31 a. m.—WEAF, Ridesout.
10:35 a. m.—Lowell Air Meet.

TOMORROW

8:30 a. m.—E. B. Ridder, meteorologist, "The Weather in the Morning Paper."
8:15 a. m.—WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 a. m.—"Athenic."
11:30 a. m.—Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Half Hour.
10:30 a. m.—WEAF, House talk.
10:35 a. m.—WEAF, House talk.
11:30 a. m.—WEAF, Household Institute.
11:45 a. m.—Food Preservation Show program.
11:55 a. m.—Times signals; news.
12:00 p. m.—WEAF, Produce market.
12:05 a. m.—WEAF, Maitland Mails.
12:45 a. m.—Al Luttringer's Stock Company.
1:00 a. m.—WEAF, Friendly Mails.
1:30 a. m.—Alice Donald, coloratura soprano; Mabel Leslie, Street, contralto; Bernice Sturtevant, soprano, in "The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society talk.
11:30 a. m.—WEAF, WNCAC, Boston (650kc-481m)
6:30 p. m.—The Juvenile Smiles.
6:45 a. m.—WEAF, I Had Rather Cry Over You (Daugherty).
7:30 a. m.—Interview with George Sisler.
7:40 a. m.—Babe first baseman.
7:45 a. m.—Four Sports.
8:00 a. m.—The Four Sports.
8:15 a. m.—Paul Shirley, viola d'amour; Gretel Hause, soprano; Howard Godding, piano.
9:15 a. m.—Harmony Trio; Meriel Blanchard, piano.
9:45 a. m.—Margolin, soprano; Ann Sanders, pianist.
10:00 a. m.—Orpheum Theater studio program.
10:30 a. m.—Theater studio program.
11:00 a. m.—WEAF, news.
11:15 a. m.—WEAF, McBride and his orchestra.
11:30 a. m.—WEAF, Correct time.

TOMORROW

8:30 a. m.—WEAF, Boston Information Service.
9:30 a. m.—The Polar Bears.
10:30 a. m.—WEAF, Club program.
11:30 a. m.—WEAF, News Ensemble.
11:55 a. m.—WEAF, Women's Club program.
11:58 a. m.—Time signals; weather.
12:05 a. m.—Lunchtime concert.
12:30 a. m.—Eddie at the organ.
12:45 a. m.—WEAF, baseball game.
1:00 a. m.—WEAF, news.
2:30 a. m.—Dandies of Yesterday.
2:45 a. m.—Bravo Field; Boston vs. Brooklyn.
WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, 6:30 a. m.—WEAF, news.
5:00 p. m.—Hotel Statler Ensemble.
6:00 a. m.—WEAF, news.
6:30 a. m.—Baseball results.
6:45 a. m.—WEAF, news.

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EMPLOYEES GET MANY SHARES IN BRITISH TRUST

Chemical Industry Free From Labor Disputes for Two Generations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Employees own no less than 653,000 ordinary shares in Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Sir Alfred Mond, the chairman of the company, told the shareholders at the annual general meeting here recently. Imperial Chemical Industries is an amalgamation of a number of important concerns manufacturing industrial chemicals, dyes and pharmaceuticals and elsewhere. It has an authorized share capital of £65,000,000 and over 31,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each have so far been issued.

No less than 341,434 of the ordinary shares owned by the workers had been acquired in under four months of the current year by 5279 members of the staff and employees in the concern, Sir Alfred Mond said, adding, "I sincerely hope to see these figures grow year by year. I feel convinced that the more those who are working with you come in as shareholders, the more solidarity you will have, the more they will understand that their interests, our interests, and your interests are not antagonistic, but are absolutely complementary, and that the property of industry is the only thing which can give them better conditions and better wages, which we all sincerely wish to see the workers of this country have."

Relations With Unions Good

Imperial Chemical Industries now employs over 40,000 men and women in the various concerns which took over in the merger of 1926. The industry had every reason to be proud of its record, Sir Alfred Mond said. "The general strike of 1926, which knew stoppages due to labor disputes, strikes or lockouts." Their relations with the trade unions had been and would continue to be friendly—a matter which Sir Alfred considered "of vital importance to an industrial concern."

The question of maintaining personal contact between the management and the workers is one of the big problems which great industrial combinations have to face, Sir Alfred said, and "only in so far as they succeed in facing this problem satisfactorily will they attain the objectives for which they set out." The method adopted in Imperial Chemical Industries included the creation of a central labor department and a system of works councils, which has now been put in operation in all their factories throughout the country. These councils "are to form a central council, representative of the whole of the units of the company" of which Sir Alfred Mond will be the chairman. In addition to creating a system of consultation between the humble worker in the far-distant factory and the board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Sir Alfred hopes the new councils "will enable the directors to ascertain the opinion of their workers upon any matter in which they may wish to consult them."

Forces Get Pensions

All foremen in the concern are henceforward to receive pensions. Sir Alfred said. A staff grade scheme has been introduced, and the system of holidays with pay has been extended to include the whole organization. The scheme for long service awards has also been enlarged and there are at present "4500 awards for long service awaiting presentation." The sports and recreation department is being further developed and the new scheme has been started to keep all concerned informed of what is going on and to "create the real I. C. I. spirit." This magazine is not given away but paid for and "the fact that it has a circulation of 40,000 copies shows how successful it has already been."

There is an asset in the balance sheet of companies, Sir Alfred continued, "which appears nowhere. No account values it. It does not appear in the securities and no stock-broker tells you how much it is worth. That asset is the loyal cooperation of those who are in the organization. It is an asset of a magnitude which I can assure you far outweighs the millions which are put down for bricks, mortar, and steel in the so-called assets of a great corporation."

CONTRACTS FOR LINERS TO GO TO BRITAIN

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Contracts for three new liners, costing £3,500,000 are about

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Empire Dyeing & Cleaning Company
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Repairing
Frigidaire Cold Storage
For Furs
Broad & William Sts. 283 Main St.
Middletown, Connecticut
Phones 2616-2754

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Barton Clothing Co.
Hats and Shirts
Children's Clothing
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
BIG VALUES
MODERATELY PRICED
388-390 Main Street
Middletown, Conn.
Established 1887

to be placed here for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Announcing this on his arrival here from Canada, Edward W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said: "We expect them to be ready for service in two years' time."

He added that he thought the Clyde would stand a fair chance of securing the contracts, as previous work done there for the Canadian Pacific had been highly satisfactory.

Teachers Helped to Be Art Lovers

Importance of Aesthetics in Education Recognized by British Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—The training college is one of the few institutions in which students who do not propose to adopt one of the arts as a definite profession can find opportunities for developing artistic talents. This fact is brought out in a pamphlet recently issued by the Board of Education after an investigation of the artistic, aesthetic and expressive side of education.

After leaving college, says the pamphlet, a student often becomes a specialist teacher, but even when this is not the case "knowledge and love of arts and crafts gained in the training college will serve to make the teacher more vivid and effective in the schoolroom in innumerable ways."

Music, the pamphlet states, as an educational subject, is in the melting pot, and what the resultant compound will be no one can foretell. Many conscientious lecturers try to get in a little of everything; others select what may seem to them essentials. At one college it may be found that the choral side of the work and eurhythms are stressed; at another appreciation of music and folk dancing; at yet another the old standard of sight singing is still raised.

But in all this confusion the main purpose of musical education is generally remembered, and that is, "to make students musical." Folk dancing is being required by more and more authorities, and this subject is regarded, therefore, as a valuable one for teachers in training.

The question how to divide up the incoming news, what to print and what to shorten or reject, and how much space shall be taken up by advertisements, is vital to the newspaper world and here the press exhibition furnishes valuable material by showing the way in which 10 leading German newspapers of different types divide up their space. An average of all 10 shows that 46 per cent of the space is devoted to general news, 24 per cent to the business and financial section and 30 per cent to advertising. The category Tagesblatt is the one which divides up the figures giving the percentage of the total space of the newspaper: entertaining articles of a good class, various kinds of reviews, 13 per cent; politics, 11 per cent; local news, 5 per cent; editorials, economics, miscellaneous reports and sports, 4 per cent each.

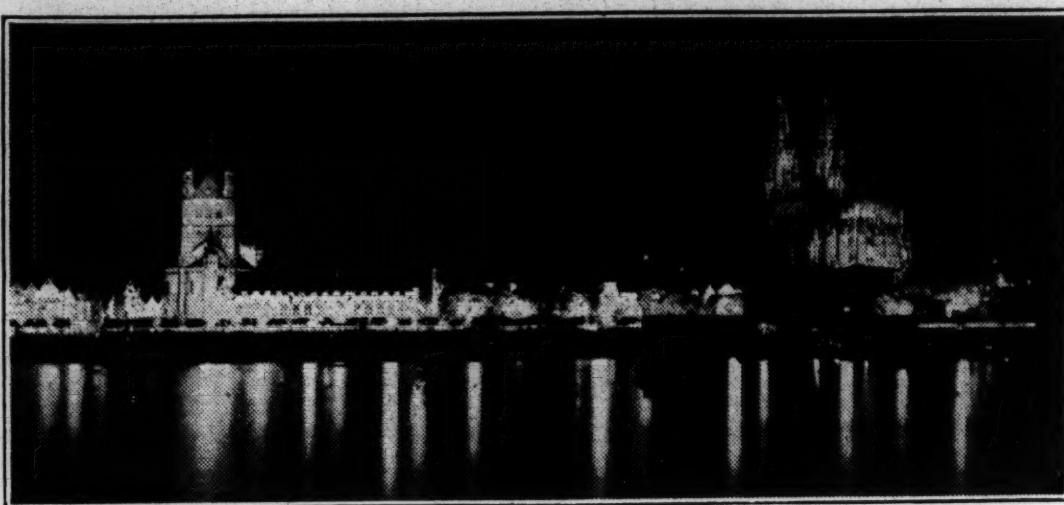
Since some of these newspapers, being outspoken party organs, probably receive subsidies from outside sources and thus are able to somewhat neglect their advertising, this is not quite apparent in these newspapers dependent on its own earnings for support. An average of four such papers, the Berliner Tageblatt, Frankfurter Zeitung, Münchener Neueste Nachrichten and Hamburger Fremdenblatt, shows these figures: general news, 40 per cent; business and financial section, 18 per cent; advertising, 43 per cent. Noteworthy is the preponderance of good reading material which is typical of the German press. Interesting, too, is the fact that the Frankfurter Zeitung carries only one per cent and the Berliner Tageblatt only two per cent of local news. The latter paper devotes only three per

cent of the new road, from Jugoslav factories. The stones are being taken from a number of quarries along the road so as to avoid long hauling, and most of the gravel is from places near the point of construction. The engineers, who are in charge of this work are confident that they will finish it by the end of the year, and assert that they are getting the work done as well and as rapidly as it would be done in America.

First Mortgage Investments on Connecticut real estate DENOMINATIONS \$100-\$500-\$1000
Parker Smith & Co.
147 Court St. New Haven, Conn.

WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc.
South Manchester, Conn.

Ancient City Transformed by Modern Illuminations



LOOKING OUT FROM EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

Across the Silent Waters of the Rhine, the Visitor to the Great International Press Fair Can Gaze Upon the Old Quarter of Cologne and Absorb Some of the Centuries History Crowded into That Picture of Romance.

Readers Learn Inner Workings of Newspapers at Cologne Fair

Choice of News for Publication Is Important Theme in Great Press Exhibition Recently Held in Historic City of the Rhineland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—A most successful attempt to acquaint the newspaper reader more closely with the daily companion on which he so much relies for information—to supply him with a more intimate knowledge of the press—has been made by the international press exhibition, "The Press," in Cologne. It furnishes the world with most valuable information on the organization of a newspaper, the distribution of its news, composition of its advertisements and other questions of importance to the reader as well as to the newspaper expert.

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Parker Smith & Co.
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WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc.
South Manchester, Conn.

**FINE FURNITURE RUGS
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
Antiques**

WHITE SHOES FOR SUMMER COMFORT

BOYLE GRAPEFRUIT CORER
BOYLE PRODUCTS CO., New Haven, Conn.

THE LUKE HORSFALL CO.
93 Asylum Street, Hartford

G. FOX & CO. Inc.
HARTFORD

**Cool Apparel
for Warm Summer Days**

BOB SHOP MARCEL WAVING

**Permanent Waving
calls for Skill and Artistry**

For more than twenty years
Schultz Salons have stood out
as reputable leaders.

Prices range from \$12.50 to \$50.00.

H. F. CORNING & CO.
68 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.

THIRD FLOOR

Ancient City Transformed by Modern Illuminations

per cent as fair and 38.4 per cent as insufficient.

Among the hints given to advertisers are the following: Employ words in common use, avoid words having more than two letters; never forget that the paper of newspapers is not white, that print is often gray not black; in selecting a newspaper find out its circulation, number of subscribers, estimated number of readers, their professions and the positions they are likely to hold in them, and the days on which the various supplements are published. The effect of advertisements should be tested in three different ways, it is suggested, by technical experiments, by submitting them to experts and to laymen. Careful track should be kept of the way they are dealt with by the paper.

Another interesting inquiry at the exhibition was that held by the local authorities among boys and girls of Cologne schools as to what attracted them most in the newspaper. The results are an open defeat for preference of the collection of slabs and stones found some years ago in Alvala (North Portugal), which, according to the French archaeologist, M. Filloux, lead to the supposition that they represent astronomical symbols of a religious nature. The concentric circles with the dent in the center represent the sun; the lozenges the constellation of the Dolphin, while the S's are the symbols of the courses of the stars.

The French archaeologist, who still considers the Gobekli articles a "mystification," also attacks the authenticity of the collection of slabs and stones found some years ago in Alvala (North Portugal), which, according to the French archaeologist, M. Filloux, lead to the supposition that they represent astronomical symbols of a religious nature. The concentric circles with the dent in the center represent the sun; the lozenges the constellation of the Dolphin, while the S's are the symbols of the courses of the stars.

The mount where these stones are situated is said to have been a Celtic sanctuary in the Neolithic Age, and in those designs the Druids read their oracles.

There are eight of these stones, their size varying from 50 centimeters to 1 1/2 meters in length by 50 centimeters to 1 meter in width, the engravings, which are all made on the side turned toward the sky, varying according to the size of the stones.

Besides these stones there are others which, according to the opinion of the Portuguese archaeologists, prove that the assertion that the alphabet had its origin in Europe.

Investigations made lead to the supposition that the designs it bears were engraved by Druids. Not far from the mount where they were found, the ruins of a Druidical dolmen still exist, while on the top of the serra there is an ancient Roman fortress which appears to have been built on the site of a Celtic monument.

The designs engraved on these

Frenchman Doubts Significance of Mysterious Stones of Portugal

Found by Priests in Serra do Alva, 32 Years Ago, Engravings Have Been Credited With Druidical Origin and Import

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LISBON—The learned archaeologist, Prof. Mendes Correia, writes an indignant letter to the Seculo protest against assertions made by his French colleague, Prof. René Dussaud, in a French daily newspaper (Le Matin).

The French says that these stones recall the Dighton Stone, from which Delabarre succeeded in getting the history of the ephemeral dominion of the navigator, Corre Real. In some of the rocks, it was observed, small hollows have been opened. The designs on the stones being compared with those revealed by the French archaeologist, M. Filloux, lead to the supposition that they represent astronomical symbols of a religious nature. The concentric circles with the dent in the center represent the sun; the lozenges the constellation of the Dolphin, while the S's are the symbols of the courses of the stars.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

The Beethoven Symphony

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

GEORGES ZASLAWSKY has realized, then, the desire which he expressed last fall, when talking for the music department of The Christian Science Monitor. He has established a new orchestra here. He has done what he said he wished to do, when he was getting ready last season's schedule of the Beethoven Symphony. He has made his organization permanent. He has actually become, as he hoped he would, the man to establish orchestra No. 3 in this city. It was time, he maintained, that there should be a third, considering how much the community has grown since No. 1 was set going in the forties, and No. 2 in the seventies. The Philharmonic, the New York Symphony, and the Beethoven Symphony are the three.

Simple, indeed! The only trouble with such a historical representation is that it omits a number of orchestras that existed for a while and then disappeared. Worse, perhaps, than ignoring bodies of lost name, it accounts for a group, the New York Symphony, which, since Mr. Zaslawsky spoke, has itself, except for a summer engagement, disbanded. All to the good, nevertheless, the Beethoven Symphony, with the New York Philharmonic, out of the picture, stand No. 2; if at all, probably a long time hence.

American Composers

Many projects the persons having the Beethoven Symphony in their care have announced, though in none too definite terms, for the popularization of orchestral music. But among the tangibilities is a scheme for the encouragement of the American composer. Mr. Zaslawsky performed a work of United States origin at every concert he gave last winter. He will not only choose from the known next winter but will take risks with the unknown. One of his committees will name composers, three in number, to write pieces especially for production at the concerts.

The institution of the Beethoven Symphony has made a post for a new manager, which is filled by Wilfred C. Heck. Zaslawsky and Heck; two men who are cultivating music of direct sound. They are active classicists and being for all anybody knows, to a vanishing fellowship. The conductor of former orchestra No. 2, Walter Damrosch, has gone over to the radio; and with him, his manager, George Engles.

Let us see what comes of these strange shake-ups.

It was Bell invented the telephone; Marconi, the wireless. American ingenuity and Italian intrepidity; they

have dung music all over the earth sprawling.

Chautauqua Concerts

In regard to the New York Symphony as a still going concern, it is to do something for the protection of American music at Chautauqua this summer, playing under the baton of Albert Stoessel. It will present works composed, seriously, yet with a touch of whimsy, by George Taylor, Busch, Stoessel, Gardner, Goldmark, Whithorne, MacDowell, Hadley and Bauer. What appears to be a subsidiary of the New York Symphony at Chautauqua, the Mischaikoff String Quartet, will also support the New York and New England cause, presenting Loeffler's "Music for Four String Instruments" (far-fetched title!) Shepherd's "Triptych," for voice and string quartet, and Jacob's "Indian" quartet.

In regard to radio, how Carl Engel tries it down in the latest issue of *Sheet Music and Playing*. Not exactly that either. What he does is to speak a word for chamber music and for Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, who gave an auditorium to the Library of Congress in Washington and thereto added an endowment which enables the Music Division of the Library to hold an annual festival of chamber music. Mr. Engel makes it rather clear that only those persons get something from music who do something for it; in fact, that the only anyone can be expected to have a genuine gallantry in music's behalf. Actually concerning the radio, Mr. Engel hardly does more than mention that word which the electrical engineers are laboring with might and main to put out of the vocabulary of the air, and which no doubt they some day will—"distortion."

Every new season out comes another fashion-plate of composition. That is all the old American tailoring noted in the Chautauqua reference. The latest is the Copland-Sessions cut of cloth. Edward Burlingame Hill plays Sartor Resartus to this in "Modern Music," issue of the magazine of the League of Composers. His critique is entitled, "The Young Composers' Movement." His counsel is just what they want. The sagacious counterpoint teacher ought to be invited to the Edith Totten Theater whenever a Copland-Sessions program is given, if he will but listen as he did to the performance of De Laney, Sessions, Porter, Crawford, Weis, Rudhyar and Copland on May 6.

Metropolitan Art Museum Photoplays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Motion pictures in which art treasures replace the usual stage "properties" are now being made by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. What has just undertaken production of a photoplay in which statuary and architecture of the fifteenth century will form the background instead of papier-mâché reproductions.

The "movie" making is a part of the educational work of the museum. Its purpose is to show the relationship which various artistic objects in the Metropolitan collection bear to the life of the periods in which they were produced.

A "leykothos" of the period of Achilles may appear only as an oiling as it is imposed in glass cases in the museum's classical rooms. But in the museum's three-reel photoplay, "The Gorgon's Head," the figures upon the vase become animated and enact the mythological story of Perseus and Medusa, utilizing the museum's elaborate collection of ancient Grecian art.

The new photoplay, "The Hidden Talisman," is being made in the Cloisters, an annex of the Metropolitan Museum, in which some fine examples of Gothic art and architecture have been assembled in a setting that reflects the period and environment. The "Cuxa" cloister, brought to New York from the Abbey of St. Michael, in the Pyrenees of southern France, will be the scene of a part of the play, participated in by Theater Guild and American Laboratory Theater actors. It is being directed by members of the museum staff.

In addition to the Grecian photoplay, the museum at present displays eight film specials. Two deal with Egypt and a work made in Egypt during the expedition conducted by the Metropolitan Museum. One carries a tourist on a visit throughout the ancient tombs and

temples, while the other embraces a comparison between modern and ancient Egyptian life.

Other motion pictures in the collection show the historical sequence of the large armor collection in the museum. The photoplay answers many questions about how the knight got into his armor, how he got out, and what he did when he wore it. The making of bronze statues and the making of pottery are the subjects of other plays. A one-reel drama, entitled "The Spectre," makes use of part of the collection of the American Wing, a series of typical incidents in nineteenth-century life in New England. "Vasannanam" is a story of tenth-century India.

The films are rented by the museum to organizations which show them without using them for money-making purposes. A charge of \$5 for each showing is made. During 1927, according to the report of Hugo Elliott, director of educational work of the museum, the motion picture films were shown by 288 organizations throughout the eastern part of the United States.

On Record

NOT many American cities have missed at least a taste of the quiet but persistent Mozart revival, which has been steadily going the past season. And those who have listened to "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" in renewed stage dress should find flavor in recordings from their pages. Two disks recently issued by the Brunswick Company bring salient excerpts from these operas and from "The Magic Flute" as well. From "Don Giovanni," Rosa Raisa and Giacomo Regini, soprano and baritone of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, have drawn a duet. "The Little Hand, Love." They have deftly transferred the scene and grace and lightness of the scene and its delightful melody to the spoken word. This makes an interesting vocal pattern against the instrumental background of this lissome music.

Another duet by these singers, from the first act of "The Magic Flute," owns a charmingly direct simplicity, in performance as well as in the score itself. Beginning with a smooth lyricism, it later acquires bouncing rhythms which lend it vigor and pungency, and at the close a few vocal elaborations lend a final bit of decoration.

Elizabeth Rethberg, German singer now thoroughly familiar to an American public for her brilliant readings of "Die Nornen," "Die Walküre," "Don Juan," etc., has added to her customary finish and artistry. Miss Rethberg turns the phrases and rhythms of the music with niceness and discrimination. Her characteristically satisfying performance is enhanced by the clear, sharp registration. On the cover of this disk, Miss Rethberg has recorded music from "The Magic Flute," the lovely "Hours of Joy Vanished." The fine-spun, fluid tones of her upper register show superb advantage in this wistful, moving music through which she weaves a vibrant beauty.

Plane King, by no means abundant among current recordings, is also available in some interesting performances. Myra Hess, even when she is heard via a mechanical instrument, retains many of her characteristic traits. Her choice of music is typical. Bach takes both sides of her newest disk issued by Columbia. The Gigue from the Fifth French Suite displays in its grace and charm a light, swift dexterity. Even when Miss Hess makes use of a brittle tone, she still maintains a measure of sonority. The Gigue with its sparkle and vivacity she plays with vigor. Her other choice from Bach is an arrangement she has made of the Chorale from the one hundred and forty-seventh Cantata. Here a majestic melody winds its way through music embellished with conventional seventeenth century harmonic decorations. The arrangement is well contrived, and is played with Miss Hess's usual insight and musicality.

Ethel Leginsky contributes a pair of Chopin recordings. A fine rhythmic association emphasizes the sturdiness of the Op. 26 No. 12 Polonaise while simplifying and tempering tone. The second, salon music, leaves room on the disk for Mr. Grainger's own arrangement of an old sea shanty, "One Day More, My John." This version is a simple and appropriate one, retaining the naive charm of the unadorned, simple melody. In addition to this record, Mr. Grainger has contributed to recent Columbia releases his own harmonization of "Sheep and Goat Walking to the Pasture," and the Gigue from Bach's First Partita.

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Art Notes

Corot's "Woman Reading," one of the finest pictures sold from the Senff collection at the Anderson Galleries in March, has just been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mrs. Louise Senff Cameron. Auto Carte of Belgium and Colin Gilt of England will be the European members of the Jury of Award for the Twenty-seventh Carnegie International. They will be in Pittsburgh for the June meeting on Sept. 18. It will be their first visit to the United States. They will be accompanied by Guillaume Lerolle, the European representative of the Carnegie Institute department of fine arts.

Thirty-six landscapes, expressive of north Louisiana, are included in an exhibition of paintings by Louisiana artists now at the Hotel Washington, Shreveport, La. The exhibition presents the work of a score of local painters who have been working under the direction of Mrs. Virginia Thurman Cole, one of the painters of the Provincetown school, and an associate of George Elmer Brown.

BOSTON
COPELEY
"HE WALKED
IN HER SLEEP"
THE ONLY FARCE IN BOSTON

VICTOR BOUCHER



Photograph by G. L. Manned Frères, Paris.

Actor and Co-Director of the Théâtre de la Michodière, Paris.

that is a line in which the French have always been supreme. She was supported throughout by Cynthia Maughan, a dancer who understands that dancing is by no means confined to the limbs, the expression of the face, of the features and general bearing being of equal importance in any expression of emotion. Some dancers have nothing but, some technique, but, technique. Miss Maughan has both technique and talent.

After an exhibition of French plays, in aid to the Victoria Palace Theater of Varieties in England, was especially interesting. Varieties in England, generally speaking, is a series of monologues, varied by an occasional duologue or even a playlet. The various acts at the Victoria Palace theater of Varieties are of the first-rate, indeed a unique artist. She has a splendid and characteristic appearance, an excellent clear voice of good range. To this is added a gift of genuine burlesque and sense of humor. Her methods as yet are rather crude and she seems in need of a producer.

"Grumpy" in Hartford

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—At Parsons Theater, the Macbane Players presented June 18 "Grumpy," by Horace Holles and T. Wigney Parcay, directed by Ralph Macbane.

The large new gallery, he said, will have high side lighting instead of lighting low down toward the floor. The walls will be artificially lit, with recesses in the walls to absorb some of the rays to make the light approximate to daylight. The other new gallery—the Felton—will be divided into bays, the whole idea being to make them small, with top-side lighting. The corridor running down the center of the gallery and dividing the bays will be in darkness, and thus the pictures will have light thrown on them, but there will be no reflection of the public or of the picture opposite. The rotunda in which the new gallery—the Felton—will be divided into bays, the whole idea being to make them small, with top-side lighting. The corridor running down the center of the gallery and dividing the bays will be in darkness, and thus the pictures will have light thrown on them, but there will be no reflection of the public or of the picture opposite. 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THE HOME FORUM

The House of the Golden Mean

ALMOST all the alleged advantages of owning one's own home have been seriously questioned, but one of them, and perhaps the chief one, is beyond doubt or cavil: Once you have your home, and a bit of land to go with it, then you are in a position to build an annex, an outhouse, a shack, a shed, a shanty, a cabin, a lodge, a retreat—a short, a hermitage. I have yet to meet the man so overwrought by tax collectors and servant problems and the incomprehensibility of plumbers that his eyes will not light up when this supreme privilege of the home owner is mentioned. For whether he realizes the fact or not, and usually he does not realize it, a hermitage is what every man wants, and needs. It provides a solution, cheap, easy, and immediate, for half the problems that perplex us.

I have myself played the great American game of house-hunting as eagerly as anyone, but always with a surreptitious purpose so secret and so unusual that as I think I must say, so our American that I have admitted it to few. Now that I have finally succeeded in my quest, however, I may acknowledge that I have been most interested, all along, in the possibilities offered by this and that house for retreat and seclusion. A house with a good cupola, no matter how hopeless it might be in every domestic way, I have never been able to reject or even to remember without a sigh. (American architecture of the past 100 years seems to me to be deuced, but at least it does run most delightfully to cupolas—little square boxes, commonly glazed all round and painted red, set in the exact middle of the roofs. Perhaps it is only a coincidence, but it is a fact that the reign of the cupola was synchronous with a great period of American literature. For my part, I refuse to think it a mere coincidence, because it is obvious that a cupola must be an ideal writing-place. Hawthorne had one specially constructed at the Wayside in Concord, and did all his best writing in it. I have looked longingly at old attics, too, with thoughts of Grub Street and of Johnson's famous essay upon attics as places of residence. But all this while, of course, I have known that the really perfect thing would be a separate outdoor room under its own roof, independent even architecturally of all the world. Well, and now I have it!

All that I can see through the open window before me as I write is a great surge and surging of foliage, oak and birch. All the world seen from the window at my left hand is a field of buttercups blooming in the tall grass. All that I can hear is the voice of the summer wind in grass and leaves mixed with the far-off song of birds. But no, there is a faint scratching of vines against the outer walls, and now and then the wind races across the roof of a bird's feet scamper along the ridge-pole. These sounds are the embroideries of my silence. Hour after hour, day in and day out, I hear none but these.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Rankin Record

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

I RECEIVED a letter from Mrs. Golden today," said Mrs. Rankin. "She said that the family like California very much but she is longing for us all to write to them soon because they do so want news from their home city."

"Yes, I must write to Dan Golden," said Mr. Rankin, looking up from his newspaper. "Have you children written to their young folks?" he asked.

Arthur looked up from his school-books and the twins, Dorothy and Margaret, looked at each other across the living-room table. Then all three shook their heads with a guilty look on their faces.

"Let's all write at once," suggested Mrs. Rankin with a smile. "But I wonder if we couldn't think of something especially nice to write them, or a jolly new way to send them the news." She looked at her husband thoughtfully.

"I know!" she cried a minute later. "Let's make a newspaper to send to the Goldens! Something we all make together will be fun for us and a pleasant surprise for them."

"Oh, how jolly!" exclaimed Dorothy, and the others agreed eagerly. "That's a great idea," said Arthur. "What shall we call it? How big shall we make it? I'll rule the columns. When do we begin? How soon can we send it?"

"Whoa, whoa!" laughed his father. "Your ideas are running away."

"Perhaps we had all better think it over until tomorrow evening," said Mrs. Rankin, looking at the clock and then at the children. "I think a big sheet of smooth brown wrapping paper folded into four sheets will make the background of our newspaper. We can use white paper for our pictures or news and paste it on the brown paper in different columns."

Eager Discussion

The children went up to bed eagerly discussing the new idea and in their spare time the next day they worked out some of their plans.

Early the next evening the family gathered around the living-room table. A log fire crackled in the fireplace, for though it was spring, the evenings were chilly and baby Kate sat on the rug playing with her toes.

"Here's a heading for the newspaper," said Arthur. "Of course, if you don't like the name we can vote on some other choice." He showed a long piece of white paper, on which he had printed in big letters the words: "THE RANKIN RECORD." Under this at the right side were the words: "First Number," and on the left side was printed: "Fun From the Family."

"That's great!" approved his father, and the others agreed. "This idea affected me so gladly, or badly," he added with a twinkle in his eyes, "that I broke into verse. If you all agree we can paste this under the middle of Arthur's heading. He read aloud:

"Oh, that's splendid, Dad!" cried the twins. "We didn't know we had a poet sitting right beside us." And their merry laughter made baby Kate laugh too, though she did not know what it was all about.

Family Snapshots

"I thought probably the Goldens would like to see these new snapshots of the family," said Mrs. Rankin. And she brought out some pictures of the children playing in the snow, and of baby Kate standing beside a big snow man.

"Of course a newspaper must have pictures," said Arthur. "Here are some drawings that I thought might brighten up the pages." He showed the other his sketches of the big black cat, and some funny sketches of his schoolmates at their games.

"I couldn't make any," said Margaret, "and the pictures I tried to draw looked queer. So I wrote a column of news and called it 'Family Fashions.' She read aloud her list—Mrs. Rankin has a new dark blue velvet hat. Arthur has a new Scout suit. Baby Kate has a new tooth. Dorothy and Margaret went to a party last week and one wore a pink dress and the other wore a blue one. Mr. Rankin has a new necktie and it has blue dots in it and Arthur wants it. Baby Kate looks like a funny little teddy bear when she wears her brown fuzzy sweater suit and leggings."

A Recipe Corner

"That is a splendid idea!" said Mrs. Rankin, "and I think I shall do something of the same kind. Tomorrow I will copy some of my best recipes for Mrs. Golden and put them in a Recipe Corner. Perhaps Dad will write a column for Mr. Golden and call it Jolies. It might be a good idea if Dorothy and Margaret pasted in some of their best school papers and wrote a column of school news."

"Yes, of course," agreed the twins. "Dad and Ruth would like to hear what we are getting along at school and the news about their old schoolmates."

"Guess I'll add a letter to Dick and Dan Golden," said Arthur. "I can call it a 'scoolegram' and illustrate it with tiny drawings in between the words."

"But baby Kate hasn't done any thing for our paper," said Dorothy suddenly. She puzzled over this for a moment and then she laughed and picked up the little girl. She took Kate's chubby hand and put it on a piece of white paper. Then she carefully tried to reach finger and thumb so that each finger was separate. On the palm of the paper hand she wrote, "Baby Kate sends you a Handful of Happiness."

"Oh, that's lovely!" cried her mother as Dorothy carefully pasted the paper hand on the big news-paper.

"We shall have the Rankin Record all ready to send to California by



Upper Left—Valley Packing Corporation, Monrovia, California. Packing Dates at the Height of the Busy Season.

Lower Right—Workers in the Date Gardens of the Coachella Valley, Near Los Angeles, California.

Uncle Sam Grows and Packs His Own Dates

THE date-palm is one of the newest and most valuable immigrants in the United States. It seems to love the Coachella and Imperial Valleys of southern California, but, true to its old habitat, it still insists on keeping its feet in the water and its head in the sun. That is why the palm flourishes close to the springs of the Sahara Desert, forming the oases so essential to travelers and so familiar to us as pictured in our geographies.

New methods of cutting and planting, the use of fertilizers, regular cultivation, systematic irrigation and scientific treatment of the soil are all given in America, and all lacking in the dates' home lands. But it is chiefly in the handling and care after the fruit is ripe that the American product excels.

Visiting a Packing Plant

Some time ago the writer visited one of our most up-to-date (no pun intended) packing plants here in southern California and watched the entire process. The care begins among the pickers out in the groves, where the dates are placed in small berry boxes like so many soft strawberries. The boxes arranged in crates are taken by night on great trucks to be cleaned and packed into cartons after they are harvested near the gardens. These jars are capped under vacuum and sterilized in a steam box which is kept at a temperature of 212 degrees. It is expensive, but so popular is the product that the output of this establishment was sold out before the work of the season was nearly done. Naturally the date-packing season is short as the fruit comes to maturity all at once.

Travellers tell us that an Arab has considered his hobby done toward the end of the season if he can have a date tree or two for his family. How many Uncle Sam must plant to provide for his 113,000,000 children is a problem that takes some figuring, especially as we are a hungry lot; but he is doing his best, and year by year the acreage is increasing.

The Date Rancher

The story of their culture in America is a fascinating one, just as the groves themselves make beautiful scenery with their long, fernlike leaves of glossy green but in winter or summer. Though for that matter, it must always be summer where the palm tree lives.

Unloaded about 7 o'clock in the morning, the crates, or cases, as they are called, are run into the packing plant, where a vacuum sterilizer, which sterilizes the fruit thoroughly before it so much as enters the big room pictured here. No germs nor dust nor insects get inside the plant to make future trouble.

From one vat or machine to another it is rushed without any handling whatsoever, being washed, cleaned and dehydrated before it is spread out in slanting trays ready for the peeling, the teppany, the white-aproned and capped women

who place the luscious bits in fancy cartons or glass containers. It all looks so inviting that we are surprised at the rigid inspection made of each container by the expert sitting at the end of the table, who then turns over the waxed cartons to a worker whose business it is to seal each with cellophane, a costly but effective transparent material.

Fruit that goes into the glass pack, to be used in fancy desserts and salads, have not been dehydrated yet, carry all their original moisture just as they come from the gardens. These jars are capped under vacuum and sterilized in a steam box which is kept at a temperature of 212 degrees. It is expensive, but so popular is the product that the output of this establishment was sold out before the work of the season was nearly done. Naturally the date-packing season is short as the fruit comes to maturity all at once.

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Story of the Envelope

WHEN you have received a letter from the English essayist, mentioned the envelope as a novelty. And indeed, it was a new thing, both to France and the British looked upon it as such a luxury that it was made of the daintiest, most expensive paper and could be afforded by only the most wealthy.

The first man to make a business of manufacturing envelopes in England was a certain Brewer of Brighton, who began in 1830 to cut them out by hand. Here in America they were being made by Edward Maxwell of Louisville, Ky., as early as 1835.

In fact, it is claimed that he cut out with his penknife every envelope

in America between 1832 and 1840. But then there was not necessarily a great many; for as late as 1840, when the envelope was still

simply allowed to dry, and then the epistle was ready to be sent.

During thousands of years of writing by man, no one, it seems, ever thought of making just this sort of cover for a message or letter. The people of three or four thousand years ago, especially the Babylonians and the Egyptians, often wrote such messages on clay plates, then baked the plates, sprinkled them with smooth powder, and then put an outer covering of clay all around the letter. This outer cover was sometimes baked also, or frequently simply allowed to dry, and then the epistle was ready to be sent.

From one vat or machine to another it is rushed without any handling whatsoever, being washed, cleaned and dehydrated before it is spread out in slanting trays ready for the peeling, the teppany, the white-aproned and capped women

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P. & A.



T

HE ruby-crowned kinglet and the golden-crowned kinglet are much alike in looks and habits.

The former has a partly-concealed crest of red, more like vermillion than ruby, on its crown of ashy gray. This is lacking in the female bird. It is olive-green above, dusky white below; wings and tail dark, light wing-bars. It is about four and one-half inches long, slightly larger than the golden-crowned kinglet, which measures about four inches.

The golden-crowned kinglet wears a patch of orange on his head, with yellow border; this, in turn, is edged with black. His little mate's head is black, lacking the orange, is of yellow, with the black edge. It is the smallest of American birds, with the exception of the humming bird and winter wren.

Both the kinglets are lively, brisk little birds, quick in manner, something resembling the chickadee in habits. You may see a flock of them fluttering about among the tips of branches, busily looking for insects, but because of their very activity you will find difficulty in distinguishing as to which variety of kinglet they belong.

They are seen chiefly at migration time in spring and fall. The golden-crowned kinglet is apt to start south a little earlier than the other, and sometimes stays with us all winter, hobnobbing with chickadees, nuthatches, and other hardy birds.

Both kinglets spend the nesting season north of the United States mostly, the golden-crown wintering throughout most of the states, while the ruby-crown, a little less hardy, goes to the southern half of the United States, or even to Mexico and Central America.

They eat insects and a few seeds and elderberries.

The nests of the two are similar, though the ruby-crown secretes her so skillfully that few have discovered it—a penile, bulb-shaped structure, hung among the topmost boughs of evergreen trees; a large nest, about the size of a hen's nestling, which builds it. The nestlings, hatched from eggs of creamy white, are numerous. The nest is made of green moss, grass and plant fibers, lined warmly with feathers.

The song of the golden-crowned kinglet is described as, "weak chippings and trills," but much is said in praise of the ruby-crown's melody.

During the greater part of the year ruby-crown is chary of his music, but during the spring migration his beautiful, clear warble may be heard, although we are told that he keeps the full glory of his song for the nesting season farther north.

In those old days the flap of the envelope was not gummed as it is today, and every letter writer had to have a tiny wafer of sealing wax on hand for fastening even a regular or bought envelope. In 1840, however, an envelope with a piece of gum about a half-inch square fastened to the flap, was put upon the market, and this proved so popular that the other kind went out of fashion.

When about 1845, envelope makers began to gum the entire flap there was loud complaint from buyers for the reason that the glue required to make it stick was an unpleasant taste. But by 1850 the use of mint in the gum had largely overcome this prejudice, and those who wished to go up-to-date, even in business circles, bought the new fangled envelope. As late, however, as 1855 more than ten out of every hundred letters mailed in Great Britain used the folded last page instead of an envelope, and as late as 1855 such a substitute for the envelope was still exceedingly common in America.

Denver is a beautiful city situated at the foot of the highest Rockies—the Great Divide. Denver is the capital of the State of Colorado. The Civic Center contains the Capitol Buildings and is very beautiful, especially at Christmas time, when it is gorgeously decorated in red and green with thousands of colored lights. There are many fine trees, and one immense tree made of many smaller trees, with a huge star on its top, stands a giant lord over all the rest.

Denver is also a center for education. It has fine music and art schools, and there are many lovely monuments and fountains.

My own favorite sports are swimming and, best of all, horseback riding, as I love horses. I am also fond of tennis and swimming—also tennis.

I am 14 years old and would like to receive a letter from a girl around Shirlee C. Spearfish, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

I would like to have you forward the enclosed letter to Muriel W. Brentwood, Essex, England, whose letter was in the Monitor on March 30. I wish to thank you in advance for the address.

Grace De M.

Coultis, Massachusetts

water for her which she will try to catch. Some day I will send you one of her pictures with all her friends and family. I named one of her puppies after you. Who was it that invented the envelope?

When the one for whom it was intended received it, he simply cracked the outer clay crust with a tiny hammer, stripped off the broken pieces, and found his broken letter ready to be read. The powder sprinkled over it had prevented the covering from sticking to it.

Sometimes among the Egyptians and people of ancient India the letter was written on dried reeds flattened out and pressed together into a sort of paper called papyrus, and this was covered with strips of the same material placed at right angles to the message and gummed together with sealing wax—a very necessary article for every writing table in those old days.

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When about 1845,

TRADING IN STOCKS IS RESTRICTED

Volume of Business Is Much Smaller and Price Changes Mixed

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Frequent shifts of speculative sentiment characterized today's rather restricted stock market, with the general price tendency lower.

Stocks rallied 1 to 4 points at the opening, lost their gains and in many cases recorded substantial readjustments in the mid-day session, and then started upward again in the early afternoon. Plenty of stock was for sale on the rallies.

Stiff money was the presumption of the chief factor in the upward movement of prices. Call money renewed at 6½ per cent, and a firmness undivided was apparent for other accommodations as banks called loans and strengthened their reserves in preparation for bank calls and mid-year settlements.

Hope was held out in some brokerage quarters for a easing of rates of interest when the dividend and interest payments were disbursed, but in banking circles the opinion was expressed that lower rates, if they come, are likely to be temporary.

Trading in today's market was on an extremely small scale compared with recent sessions, total sales in the first three hours falling below 1,000,000 shares.

Renewed selling of the railroad equipment shares, the poor currency business and unfavorable developments in the publication of the statement by President Woodin of the American Locomotive Company that no reduction in dividend was contemplated.

American Linseed common and preferred, Russia Insurance, Radio and Wright Aeronautical, broke 4 to 6 points, but rebounded sharply on short-covering. Nearly a score others were called up 2 to 4 points in the morning session.

On the other hand, Pittsburgh & West Virginia was bid up 7 points above last night's closing quotation. Auto Manufacturing 4½ and U. S. Leather companies, and Ross Hoechst, City Stores B and International Business Machines, sold 2 to 3 points higher.

The closing was firm Strength of the market, in full recovery, in both American Locomotive and American Car & Foundry, started a bullish advance in the final hour. Coasters, Southwestern and merger rails were especially bought, Nickel Plate rising 4 points. The market closed with Delaware & Hudson 9. Impressive advances also were established by many high-priced shares, notably by Pont, up five total sales approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables quoted around \$4.85.

Price movements were irregular in the morning, but the tone was steady, the tone was steady.

Most of the activity centered on the rails, with Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½s, the St. Paul issues, Denver & Western 4½s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s seeking higher levels.

New York tractions were inclined to heave.

Industrial was light and price changes were small.

The foreign list was firm.

United States Government obligations were easier.

CHICAGO STEEL TRADE QUIETER

Further Slackening in Demand and Production Reported

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 21—With the Bethlehem Steel Company the successful bidder in the steel bidding going into the Marshall Field, Merchandise Mart, probably the largest structural job ever let in this district will be fabricated outside of it. The steel is expected to be fabricated at the Buffalo and shipped here by water.

In common with other important markets, Chicago has experienced further slackening in both demand and production. Steel-making operations have eased off at 88 per cent, they still have a five-point bulge over a year ago. Contrary to the recent trend, orders for the lighter steel products have been on the increase for heavy products. While bar mills are at capacity, they are rapidly wearing away their backlog.

Plates, shape and bar mills are not far off for third quarter contracts, and contracts are taken on orders from day to day. On shape, especially the 2-cent Chicago price has been shaded by large buyers recently. Sheets are down to \$1 to \$2 a ton, now being 2½ cents lower than last month, 28 cents for black, and 3½ cents for galvanized, delivered Chicago. Other steel products are holding.

By-product coke for last half year delivered has been reduced \$1 a ton at the end of the month, and delivered, 55 cents for local shipments. Northern pig iron is not firm at \$18 in the face of competition by Cleveland and Toledo furnaces. In western and some southern Michigan, iron and steel scrap barely holds to present levels. Seminished steel is easier, forging billets having sold down to \$38, Chicago.

Considering the season, steel products have been on the increase for normal. Automobiles and parts-makers have eased up their consumption only for new orders, and tractor plants are operating full again. It is believed, however, that steel-making will go lower before it goes higher.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT CO.

A. E. Duncan, chairman of the Commercial Credit Company, which has remained in the black since the Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation said the company would receive more than \$400,000 which previously had not been paid on its account, said the amount \$275,000 would be credited direct to surplus and virtually all balance would be held in reserve for contingencies.

NEW YORK & FOREIGN INVESTING

LONDON, June 21—Sparks & Co. reported that Lehman, Pease, Lawrence Stern & Co. and Teixeira & Foreign Investment Co., with capitalization of \$1,000,000, had issued 100,000 shares of no-par common stock and 150,000 no-par common shares. The corporation intends to grant loans in American and foreign, and will be equally interested in department stores.

THE PITTSBURGH FINANCING

PITTSBURGH, June 21—The highest bid for \$4,256,000 4½ per cent City of Pittsburgh bonds was 101.7265, the 30-year bid for \$101,311 on the 20-year bonds. The bid for \$100,000 Union Bond was \$100.000. This is part of the \$7,345,000 authorized last April.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Last June 21 June 20 Sales

900 Abitibi 100 59 60 58 300 Gen O Ad cl 100 35 35 35 35

200 Albi & Straus 100 59 60 58 300 Gen Refrac. 49 49 49 49

700 Abitib pf. 102 102 102 102 300 Gen Refrac. 49 49 49 49

200 Adams Ex. 300 300 295 295 300 Gillette 88 88 99 99

100 Adt-Ind. pf. 285 375 375 382 300 Gillette 88 88 99 99

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200 Air Reduc. 62 61½ 62½ 62½ 300 Glidden 21½ 21½ 21½ 21½

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CHEMISTS SCORN USE OF POLITICS IN FARM RELIEF

Envisage Source of Wealth in Utilizing Cellulose in Waste Cornstalks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Politics and campaigns will not be the only occupation of Congress this summer.

True, most of the members of the two branches will be chiefly concerned with this phase of public life, but a considerable number of them, particularly from the Senate, will be engaged in specific legislative duties under the express command of their chambers.

This recess activity is not new, but its scope and extent is unprecedented. Past Congresses have ordered interim inquiries, but this is the first time that such an order has been carried on during one recess.

Nine of these investigations are to be made by Senate committees, two by House groups, and two others, upon Senate direction, by the Federal Trade Commission. Politics, economics, oil, finance, naval affairs, business, industry, labor, is the sweep of the surveys that have already been, and will be, undertaken.

Some of the inquiries have been on for months, others are still to be gotten underway. Some of the committees will carry on their work in open session, others quietly and by developing records and files.

It is not unlikely that the operations of several of the investigating groups may have important bearing on the summer's election contests.

This applies particularly to the campaign fund investigating committee of the two houses.

All Congressional Inquiries Will Go On This Summer

Campaigns and Vacations Will Not Interfere With Investigations Ordered by Last Session

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WNEW YORK—All the rayon produced last year—nearly \$8,000,000 pounds—could have been made from cornstalks grown in any one good Illinois or Iowa corn country without the least detraction from or strain upon agriculture, according to George M. Rommel of Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mr. Rommel, one of a group of lecturers just appointed to the faculty of the Institute of Chemistry at the American Chemical Society, which at a month's notice will be held at Northwestern University, beginning July 23, will attempt to show the way to farm relief through the application of modern agricultural science instead of politics.

Mr. Rommel, who is an investigator for the United States Department of Agriculture, has just made public a report on the value and uses of cellulose, which, he says, is not only available in enormous quantities for the manufacture of rayon, but for the making of lumber, paper, various fiber products and explosives.

Cornstalks contain fabulous wealth in cellulose, he says, adding that synthetic dyes from this source has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the natural product. He continued:

"The romance of cellulose is one of the most fascinating developments of the post-war period, but the things that have been done are as nothing compared to what may be done when the full manufacturing possibilities of this little used material are developed."

Mr. Rommel says that even paper, which has come to be regarded as a great national problem so far as the source of raw material is concerned, is "small stuff" when its requirements are balanced against the total output of forests. "It is natural and it is said to be so," he adds, "the cornstalks which now rot or are burned up every year in nine states, could be used to furnish the pulp to make all the paper the country now uses."

"What is needed to make cornstalk utilization a source of revenue generally to corn belt farmers is a demand for manufacture that calls for tonnage, and lots of it. And that will necessitate chemical research which has yet been attempted."

BLACKPOOL TO LOSE BIG FERRIS WHEEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Those who remember the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 will recollect what great interest was created by the slow-moving Ferris wheel which graced that fair. It may surprise them to know that since about that era Blackpool has numbered among its attractions one of the largest wheels ever built, which is still in steady operation, though at the end of the present season it is to be discontinued.

The wheel was erected in 1896 and weighs about 10,000 tons. The topmost cinder is 220 feet from the ground and the 30 cars, each of which can carry 30 passengers, have a total capacity of 900. The axle is a solid steel forging, 40 feet 8 inches long and 26 inches in diameter. The axle rests on eight columns 3 feet square and 112 feet high.

EMPIRE APPLES FOR BRITAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Australia and New Zealand are making a serious bid for the British apple market. Consignments due to reach London shortly from these countries are estimated by the Empire Marketing Board to amount to 2,000,000 boxes. This is nearly twice last season's total, which was 1,500,000 boxes.

What Becomes of Gold Spikes? Railroad Officials Differ

Disposal of Treasured Nails That Link Final Gap in Steam Roads Varies With No Two, Apparently, Alike, but They're All Saved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PONCA CITY, Okla.—What becomes of the gold spike that is driven when a railroad construction is completed to a terminal point?

This query has risen locally, following the driving of such a spike here recently when the Rock Island railroad completed an extension to this city. President James E. Gorman, six of the seven vice-presidents and 25 of the other officials of the company were here. The gold spike was driven with much pomp and circumstance. In fact the Rock Island ran a special train to Ponca City for this event.

Gold spikes have been driven upon the completion of railways during almost the entire period that railways have been built. The custom started when the first transcontinental line was finished in 1869, and they have been doing it ever since.

And, are they gold?

Well, one of them was at least, and that was the first one ever driven. In more recent years they have been spurious—an old-time railroad spike gilded for the purpose and then presented, as a rule, to some one it authority as a memento.

"So far as I know," J. A. Frates of Tulsa, who has built more short line railroads in the Southwest than any other man, said, "there is no set rule governing the disposal of gold spikes."

"The gold spikes are sometimes given to the presidents of the railway corporations," continues Mr. Frates, "and it is understood he has several in his private museum. 'Sometimes too, they are given to other persons particularly instrumental in promoting the proposition whereby the

machines. This inquiry is directed to federal patronage by Republican lawmakers in Southern states, notably North Carolina and Georgia, but the authorizing resolution is so worded as to give the committee power to go into any State.

Investigation of management of Indian affairs by Indian Bureau, by Senate Indian Affairs Committee, under chairmanship of Lynn J. Frazer (R.), Senator from North Dakota. House presidential and congressional campaign fund investigation committee. This is a specially selected group, under the leadership of George W. Nichols (R.), Representative from New Jersey.

Special committee of House to inquire into the conditions of prisons in the United States, John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio. Chairman. This inquiry is in connection with a bill passed by the House withdrawing from Interstate traffic prison-made goods.

In addition to these congressional inquiries, the Federal Trade Commission will continue its investigation of power and other utilities, as directed by the Senate, and will institute a survey of chain-store merchandising, also under Senate investigation.

Some of the inquiries have been on for months, others are still to be gotten underway. Some of the committees will carry on their work in open session, others quietly and by developing records and files.

It is not unlikely that the operations of several of the investigating groups may have important bearing on the summer's election contests.

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List of Inquiries

The list of the committees, their chairman, and purpose is as follows:

James A. Reed (Mo.), investigation of Pennsylvania and Illinois 1926 primary expenditures, already resulted in unseating of Frank L. Smith (R.) from Illinois, and refusal to allow William S. Vare (R.) from Pennsylvania to take oath; the committee will hear further testimony on Vare case.

John E. Hart (R.), investigation of the County Life senatorial primaries of 1928, to be conducted by subcommittee of Reed committee; Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of subcommittee.

Major Senate presidential campaign fund investigating committee; the group whose work will be most closely observed, and whose findings may have important influence on the campaign. This committee has been at work for several weeks and has uncovered a total of over \$650,000 in expenditures by the leading candidates of both parties. From time to time the committee will divide into smaller groups so as to carry on its work simultaneously in various places. Frederick Steiner (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman.

Salt Creek, Wyo., naval oil reserve leased by the Senate Public Lands Committee, which made the Continental Trading Corporation inquiry. The Salt Creek investigation is the outgrowth of the Continental inquiry, and is still another phase of the oil investigations. Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, is chairman.

Investigation by the Senate Committee of Education and Labor of the extent of unemployment existent in the country, its causes and possible remedies; James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman.

Investigation by a subcommittee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, headed by Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, of the sinking of the submarine S-4. The committee will devote much attention to consideration of safety appliances and devices.

Civil Service Investigation

Investigation by a sub-committee of the Senate Civil Service Committee of alleged illegal appointments and dismissals in the federal civil service; Porter H. Dale (R.), Senator from Vermont, chairman.

Investigation by a special committee, under the chairmanship of Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, of the alleged barter and sale of federal offices, particularly post-

offices here.

Youthful HILL, L. L., New York—House for sale, three 7 rooms and bath, large porch, 2-car garage, heated, lot 50x100, main road, large trees, \$12,000. Price to reason.

YOUTHFUL HILL, L. L., New York—House for sale, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, large porch, 2-car garage, heated, lot 50x100, main road, large trees, \$12,000. Price to reason.

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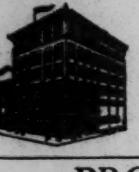
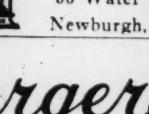
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Connecticut		Connecticut		Connecticut		Connecticut		Connecticut		Connecticut	
MERIDEN (Continued)		MIDDLETOWN (Continued)		NEW HAVEN (Continued)		NEW LONDON (Continued)		STAMFORD (Continued)		WATERBURY (Continued)	
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WATERBURY (Continued)											

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New York	New York	New York	New York	New York	New York	New York	New York
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1928

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EDITORIALS

The Issue and the Arena

POLITICAL conditions in the United States have so shaped themselves since the announcement of the result of the Republican National Convention a week ago as to define, with tolerable certainty, the principal issue of the campaign, the arena where it is to be discussed, and possibly where it will be determined. The nomination of Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Herbert Hoover appears to have been particularly wise because of his ability to hold the normal Republican vote of the middle West in support of the platform adopted by his party. The high esteem in which he is held by the people of the grain belt, and his thorough sympathy in the undertaking to work out and enact a practical method of farm relief, together with his stand in support of the Eighteenth Amendment, make the task of Republican campaign managers far less difficult than it might otherwise have been.

So it is that the political battle ground seems to be located in what is commonly referred to as the industrial East, which is ordinarily regarded as normally Republican in national elections. It is in the larger cities of that section that the advocates of nullification will seek and probably find their greatest support. Their appeal will not be to the better elements among the voters, but to prejudice and ignorance and the champions of what has been wrongly defined as "personal liberty." This is not saying that among those well informed and ordinarily progressive there will not be found both men and women who will cast their votes and use their influence against prohibition. Let no one be deceived into imagining that the defenses of constitutional government can be maintained except by vigilance and earnest endeavor.

The eastern section of the United States is the stronghold of the remnant of the liquor interests. The outlawed saloon still exerts, with the aid of the brewers and distillers, a powerful influence because of its appeal to vicious appetites. It has aided and abetted lawlessness in the transportation and sale of illicit alcoholic beverages, hoping thereby to convince a hundred million free Americans that they do not possess the power or intelligence to govern themselves or to enforce the laws they have enacted.

We believe the men and women of the states east of the Mississippi River will accept the gage of battle which the nullificationists are preparing to throw down. Warned by unsympathetic Democratic voters in the South that they will not support any candidate who is pledged to nullify or amend the prohibition law, the only remaining recourse of the wet candidates will be the industrial centers of the East. But even this is bound to fail them. The wives and mothers who have been emancipated from subjugation to saloon influences, and who have found happiness and prosperity in homes redeemed from its blighting curse, will not consciously or unwittingly forfeit what they have gained.

It is a duty which none can shirk to see to it that the first voters everywhere are made to realize what the return of the open saloon, in whatever form, would mean to them and to their homes. Their allegiance is to the institutions which have made possible the real freedom which willing obedience to the law insures to all alike.

"Quality of Mercy Is Not Strained"

CIVILIZATION is bound to do all that is humanly possible to rehabilitate those members of society whose acts have caused them to be deprived of that most precious of all possessions—personal liberty. A statement made in the British House of Commons by Capt. Victor Cazalet, Conservative member for Chippenham, Wiltshire, raises the question of whether public conscience can feel at ease in regard to the fulfillment of an essential obligation in this respect.

"There is not today," Captain Cazalet said, "real religious freedom in the prisons in this country." Captain Cazalet went on to give incontrovertible reasons for this disquieting belief. Every prisoner, on commitment, he explained, is required to say to what religion he belongs. Once this declaration has been made the man or woman concerned "may not be visited by a clergyman of any other denomination, is not allowed to attend services or lectures organized by any other denomination, and is not even permitted to read those books which have been approved and specified by the clergy of a different sect." It is true that application may be made to an official board of visitors to change the notified religion, but the procedure is far too cumbersome to meet ordinary needs. "I suggest," Captain Cazalet added, "that large numbers of prisoners do not really know to which religion they belong, and I feel that any clergyman belonging to an accepted religion should be allowed to visit any prisoner whom he wishes to see, and that any prisoner should be allowed to have the services of and visits from any accredited member of any recognized religion." Joshua Ritson, Labor member for Dewsbury, supported this reasonable contention. "I think," he said, "every sect

should have the right to go into the prison to see the prisoners belonging to their creed and all the Free Churches ought to be allowed an opportunity of teaching Christianity to the prisoners."

The British Government sees objections to the carrying out of the proposal. Sir Vivian Henderson, Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs, in replying to the debate, did not attempt to dispute any of the facts quoted by Captain Cazalet, but dwelt upon the practical difficulties that lie in the way of reform. His reasoning, however, overlooks the essential fact that every British prison possesses a staff of highly qualified officials, fully competent to prevent abuses, if armed with authority to do so, as appears to be not now the case.

The present British prison system is a survival from medieval days when the criminal was branded as a chattel of state and not allowed freedom of choice of any kind. Now, free choice is permitted where secular instruction is concerned, and has been found to work satisfactorily. Thus a convict can already, on his own motion, exchange one subject of ordinary study for another. He can also read approved books on any question provided only that it be non-religious. All that is needed is to adopt a similarly elastic procedure where denominational instruction comes in. A prisoner would then no longer be excluded, as is now liable to be the case, from literature and teaching capable—at least in some cases—of helping him to find himself. It is precisely because the criminal has failed to discover reality in such religion as he knows that he has fallen to where he is. This reality has to be made apparent to him in order to set his halting feet once more upon the firm rungs of the ladder of hope. Success which has attended Salvation Army work among members of criminal native tribes in the jails of northern India is not without significance in this relation, as pointing to the helpfulness that lies in constructive religious teaching where even the most confirmed malefactors are concerned. Captain Cazalet has put his finger upon a point in the British prison system where there is room for the lessons taught by this encouraging Indian experience to be applied.

A New Style in Carranzistas

THE fruits of plane diplomacy multiply! Colonel Lindbergh's flying embassy to Mexico has found direct and worthy outgrowth in Capt. Emilio Carranza's flight from Mexico City to Washington. Inspired by Lindbergh's visit and designed as a return compliment, the Carranza exploit possesses similar and noteworthy features. It was a lone venture made in a replica of the Spirit of St. Louis by a pilot well exemplifying the Lindberghian characteristics.

Captain Carranza broke his own record for a flight from Mexico City to the United States border when he took his new plane from San Diego to the Mexican capital in a nonstop flight recently. He set another distance mark for Mexican aviation on his way to Washington before forced down at Mooresville, N. C., by a fog which had turned back even the course-trained mail pilots on the New York-Atlanta route. As it was, this veteran of twenty-two completed his "job" the same day despite a balky valve in his motor, making the 2175 miles in about twenty hours of flying.

As a good-will envoy this competent, unassuming and gentlemanly youth may well improve the concept of his country held by many citizens of the United States whose contacts with Mexicans have been limited to peon immigrants and newspaper revolutionists. It is pleasing, too, to note that popular subscriptions of the Mexican people financed this flight as an expression of friendship for the United States and that Colonel Lindbergh assisted with personal encouragement and funds.

Only an aviation age could compass the distance between the Carranzas—Venustiano, uncle and President, who scarcely more than a decade ago was a symbol of ill will to the United States, and Emilio, nephew and pilot, honored today therein as emissary of good will.

Foreign Trade

ACCORDING to the Department of Commerce the exports of produce from the United States during May exceeded in value, by approximately \$68,000,000, the merchandise imported. And on June 15 the foreign countries in debt to the United States made payments in Washington on that account amounting to more than \$90,000,000. It is apparent from this that the credits accumulating to the benefit of the United States on foreign account are amounting to a very considerable figure. These balances are not being met by the importation of gold, representing cash payments, but rather the tendency has been to ship gold out of the country. Neither are these balances being met entirely by the foreign loans which are currently being floated in the United States, although it is true that an inconsiderable portion is being cared for in that way. The ability of the United States to collect large sums in cash from abroad and to continue exporting a surplus of merchandise is resulting from factors outside the visible trade balance.

Beginning with May the steamers leaving the ports of the United States are thronged with summer tourists. The great volume of this travel is toward Europe. This tourist traffic spends liberally abroad, and the booking money spent on foreign ships is not an inconsiderable item. Such expenditures are of a nature to place them on the side of the balance sheet with imports, and serve to balance off the so-called "favorable" trade of the United States. They do not, it is true, entirely offset the excess of merchandise exports. Remittances made by persons of foreign extraction to relatives abroad serve as a further balance on the trade, a fact to which attention was called recently by the Department of Commerce in its analysis of the foreign trade balance.

The possibilities of the so-called "invisible" trade items are so great that consideration must be given to them if any authoritative study is to be made of foreign trade opportunities. They will tend to discredit the apprehensions so frequently expressed that foreign loans threaten to penalize the sales abroad of United States

produce, or that the markets of the United States may be inundated by foreign goods. There is a potentiality in the present condition of the trade balance, but properly managed there is no reason why it should result in any permanent injury to the business of the United States. The excess of credits to the United States makes possible larger international beneficences, encourages foreign travel and more extensive intercourse with other peoples of the world. This excess also offers to the Nation a broadening horizon for improvement and the promotion of kindly relations, and if the excess is spent in that manner unselfishly then profit will result to its trade.

Transportation Planks

IF a party platform be any indication of the prospects of changing a situation, those who looked to the Republican Party to express a definite opinion concerning the railroads were disappointed. A few generalities concerning the need of "prompt and efficient service at the lowest rates which will provide for maintenance and allow a reasonable return to investors," a commendation of the existing railroad laws, mild praise for the Interstate Commerce Commission (whose actions the Senate, under Republican domination, has overruled on several occasions), and a hint that changes in existing regulations may be necessary, comprised the party's platform concerning the railroads.

The advancement of waterway transport as an aid to agriculture in the midwest was recognized "as a vital factor" and a pledge that the barge system would be extended was contained in the platform.

The merchant marine policy, as enunciated, is in line with the prevailing viewpoint, irrespective of party. The sale of the Government fleet to private operators, "when appropriate arrangements can be made," and praise of the Jones-Wood shipping act, whose principal clauses were repeated as an evidence of the concurrence of the Republican Party in the aid thus extended to ship operators, constituted the party's opinion in matters maritime.

Perhaps too definite and detailed an expression of opinion concerning matters which the Congress itself has had difficulty in determining upon would be unnecessary. At least the Republican Party has expressed itself in a manner which can give offense to none, nor result in discord among those with divergent views. The railroads are not essentially a "problem" nowadays, and the marine situation gives every evidence of adjusting itself with the recently enacted bill to encourage purchasers of Government tonnage and builders of new ships. Only in respect to waterways will there be an objection to the platform, and here the railways' opposition will undoubtedly be overruled by the general satisfaction which shippers in the West will reflect as a result of the assurance that the will reflect as a result of the assurance that the Mille's River barge systems will be extended.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst

FEW women have stood out more conspicuously in the movement to obtain political reform in Great Britain than Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, a devoted and courageous worker for equal suffrage. Her career was hewn from small beginnings, for the campaign which spread so widely in later years started in an office of one room in 1904 and had but a small following. She threw herself into the work of the Woman's Social and Political Union, which was organized largely through her efforts. It was not her method to work quietly or attempt to curry the favor of political giants in order to obtain the franchise for women. She had seen failure written across such efforts in earlier days, and so she decided that the justice of the plea for an enlargement of the electorate, based as it was upon equality for all, would triumph as soon as it was recognized by those in whose hands the power lay. Militant tactics would force it into the lime-light.

Militant tactics, therefore, were pursued, and the press of the day recorded in a highly humorous light many of her episodes which were designed to arouse the public, the press and the politicians to the justice of her cause. Nevertheless, she continued undaunted in the face of all ridicule, and it was only when the Great War broke out that she paused in her campaign to devote her energy and talents to help mobilize the woman power of the British Isles in behalf of the Allies.

The history of the movement goes back several generations, virtually to the time when, toward the end of the sixties, John Stuart Mill pleaded for an extension of the suffrage to women. But it made comparatively little progress until the sincere, if picturesque and to some questionable, tactics of Mrs. Pankhurst sharply focused the attention of the public upon it and revived and intensified the discussion of its objects. Since then woman suffrage has marched triumphantly toward its goal. Six million women are about to be added to the British electorate. This would indeed be ungrateful if they failed to pause a moment to register their tribute to the memory of one of the pioneers of the woman suffrage movement, a movement that was destined to persist and grow, yet that needed all the help it could find in women such as Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

Editorial Notes

Those persons who are really desirous of preventing "scalping" in tickets at big events might well take a leaf out of the book of the Olympic committee which handled the tickets for the soccer playoff between Uruguay and Argentina. Only one ticket could be bought by each applicant, and he had to go directly into the stadium after the purchase.

"From the log cabin to the White House" will have a unique rival in "From the prairie tepee to the Vice-Presidency" if Senator Curtis is elected next November. Of Indian ancestry, he seems well qualified, so far as native country is concerned, to hold that high office.

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The best platform is one the candidate can run on and the voter can bank on.

Anastasia Listens In

THAT a radio outfit should in due time find its way into the living room was inevitable, and it was equally inevitable that it should, for a certain period, remain an unwelcome and wholly unwelcome intruder so far as Anastasia was concerned.

"Ain't we had enouf, Mis' Elner, with fishin'-tackle an' gum boots settin' roun' in every spar conah an' paint can an' gyarden tools adulterin' up de hull face o' de earth an' long comes this here music box with all its kin taggin' after it an' sets itself down in the likeliest place in the settin'-room. La! honey, don' you-all ax me to dus' it. Ise skeered to look at it crossways les' it gwine start sassin' me back."

"Anastasia," I said consolingly, "just you wait until we get Virginia some night and you hear some of those Negro singers that make such lovely music."

"Humph, Mis' Elner, don' you reckon I knows white folks fo' hours at a time jus' pullin' that 'corjun in an' out an' singin' clar up to de clouds. Mis' Millie done try mos' faithful to learn to play that 'corjun but she couldn't make it do a thing 'cept squeak."

"But Big Joe—Mis' Elner, honey, I grieves fo' you reel often, pore thing what ain' neva heard cullud folks singin' out in the big fields—he done made de redbirds shame' o' their po' im'ation music. Ust ter make me wondah when Big Joe statied singin' how de co'n stalks an' de tomatte plants down in de gyarden didn't up an' dance roun' like de res' o' us."

"It war a sight to hole on to, Mis' Elner, come a moonlight night in Virginny, all us cullud folks settin' peaceful like 'roun' our little ole cabin watchin' Mr. Moon splash de world wif goldeus', an' sudden like sof' as a whispah on de air, floatin' long on a wave o' magnolia perfume, come Big Joe's 'corjun music creepin' up from de rivah—♦♦♦

I interrupted her in honest surprise: "I didn't know you lived near any water, Anastasia."

"It warn't much o' a rivah," she admitted reluctantly, "but it war all we had an' looked like silvah streamers in de moonlight wif all them soppin' willys long its two banks. You know them green trees, Mis' Elner, what hangs their arms right down all de time?"

"They're weeping willows, Anastasia, lovely graceful things that—"

"Well, down home we calls 'em soppin' willys 'cause dey allus droopin' down their hails an' fo'gettin' to be happy an' sprited like de oaks an' sweetgums. Up from de rivah Big Joe use to come straight through de gyarden out to whar de moonlight hovered 'bout him. Louder an' louder moan his 'corjun an' all t' onct he'd be singin' songs we all know so well we couldn't hep jin'in' in. There we'd all be swayin' an' singin', an' now an' then somebody'd call right out 'Hal'luh' same as if it war camp meetin' time!"

"There warn't nobody could sing like Big Joe. They us to pay him high as five dollars to sing at white folks' parties, but he couldn't never sing so good there as wen he war out in de open. 'Pard' like he needed the trees an' flowers an' de res' o' us to make ole 'corjun do its best work."

"What did he look like, Anastasia?" we questioned.

Anastasia smiled remissively. "Big Joe war mos' a giant, Mis' Elner. He war so noble-built he made Mis' Millie's pa look like a regular pusson, an' nobody evah thought Mis' Millie's pa could evah look lessin' a gin'ral or a king, he war mostly that 'pressive. Big Joe's har war gray an' right wooley, an' he allus wore a red bandannas roun' his neck 'cause he heerd Mis' Millie's pa say it made him feel pietheresque an' he war busy all d' time 'long 'em he didn't have no work to do."

"How did he earn the money for his accordion?" I questioned wonderingly.

"He didn't earn it, Mis' Elner." Anastasia explained, "he saved that there money. He us to get us all to bep him save it out o' what extra pennies we all had. Pappy he done give him fo'teen dollars all tolle from his tater patch an' Lucy Ann Willis what made such lubly quilts out o' patches, done give him five cents on all her dollars she erin', an' onct he made a little himself sellin' watah millions out o' a patch 'cross de way from Mis' Millie's pa's place. Big Joe wouldn't a took a piec' o' rind from Mis' Millie's pa, but them millions 'cross de way growin' two thick an' Joe he thinned 'em out a mite."

"We all don't tribut to that 'corjun, but Big Joe saved de money. Wen he had 'nouf he brought it all to Mis' Millie's pa an' get him to buy de 'corjun. La, honey, we was all awaitin' fo' him wen he cum back wif that 'corjun. We done walk clar to de deepo jus' to see Big Joe get it. That man couldn't play a note fo' huggin' that 'corjun to him and talkin' to it like it war a chile."

"Who taught him how to use it, Anastasia?"

Anastasia shook her head. "Dunno', Mis' Elner, but he used to play. Fus' time I member hearin' him sing to it war settin' by my pappy's do' an' all to onct he jus' sta'ed in. I war a awful little gal, honey, but I set that still as a statuary an' Big Joe sing sot as a whispah o' win' in the mulberry trees."

"My da'llin' Choe.

I am comin' home to you, my da'llin' Choe.
Whar de sweet magnolia breeze,
I am comin' home to you, honey.

My da'llin' Choe.

"Chloe war his mammy's name, Mis' Elner, an' I mem'ber thinkin' he war sort o' disrespectful takin' her name in vain that way, but, honey, he done sung all de wonderin' out o' me."

"You can sing pretty well yourself, Anastasia," I suggested.

"Yes'm," the tall bronze figure admitted, "I kin do good 'soun' for Chilens Day an' Crissmus an' all de doin's in between, but I neva could sing like Big Joe. Wen he sing his bes', Mis' Elner, de trees stoops down, to listen an' de birds ushes up their music to get a few pinters an'